THE PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROSPECTS.

THE CABINET-THE TARIFF-GOOD

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1861. The great excitement of the hour is the forma tion of the Cabinet. It is always a difficult and embarrassing task, even in ordinary circumstances. In the present convulsed state of the country the difficulties of the case are greatly enhanced. Not only a choice of men is involved in the selection, but a choice of individuals as the representatives of ideas, at a critical period when the circumstances of the country are unsettling the prepossessions and even the convictions of our statesmen. Ordinarily, a man's political connections and associations determine his opinions. It is not so now. In every party there is a large body of men who receive its central idea with only a moderate degree of earnestness, who, in fact, rally round it as a means of political success, rather than as the embodiment of a sincere conviction. So that when the day of trial comes, is, in every party, numbers of individuals who flinch at the first pressure upon them. They surrender at the first urgent demand of any political necessity that arises. It is not strange, therefore, that now, in its first hour of trial, the Republican party should find plenty of men in its ranks, belonging to the class I have referred to, counseling a retreat from its main position. It is this kind of counsel that new lends unusual interest and importance to the contest going on in regard to the Cabinet. And # in impossible, therefore, but that the party should wear the aspect of serious divisions in the personnel of the coming Administration. Circumstances have given prominence to men representing the sentiment of yielding the main position of the party te the pressure brought to bear upon it. The contest that now exists is to arrest the prosees of demoralization, and compose an Administration out of those materials of the party which rest upon earnest conviction of the soundness and the vital importance of its cardinal doctrines. It is not, perhaps, strange to witness the contest. But it would be extraordinary and humiliating if it should not succeed. Its failure would tell a tale of dishonor and weakness which should cause a blush upon the cheek of every honest Republican in the country. But while it lasts, doubts and fears are excited, and interest and anxiety are roused to the highest pitch.

It is a satisfaction to feel that the genuine Republicans have a faithful representative in their chesen leader. They have, at least, not been deceived in him, as, considering the idea of availability, which of necessity enters so largely into our political arrangements, they so easily might have been. There is no doubt that Mr. Lincoln is a conscientious, earnest, and a firm man. I therefore look for a hopeful issue of existing complications, so far as the personnel of the Cabinet is concerned. I believe there will be at least a majority who mean to stand by the President and the Chicago platform; among them, teo, those who are known to the country as men who will do it, regardless of consequences. It is a subject of infinite mortification and dis-

gast, to be in an atmosphere where we are daily taunted by our opponents, and by the camp followers of all parties, who infest the ranks in the bope and expectation of plunder, with being in the hands of leaders who design to bind the party who have elevated them, hand and foot, and hand it over to its enemies. But this is the position of Republicans in Washington, and has been for weeks. Thank God, the time approaches when this uncertainty, the existence of which is a damning disgrace, will soon be removed. Let us be thankful also for the prospect that the lapse of time will put an end to the taunt by removing the ground of it.

The tariff has at length got into a hopeful position. The House baving concurred in the Senate's amendments, numerous as they were, with the exception of that imposing a duty on tea and coffee, the difference between them has been finally settled by the Conference Committee of the Senate agreeing to recede on tea and coffee, leaving them free as heretofore. The only objection to this arrangement is, that we lose revenue by an unnecessary reduction of the duty on sugar, which, in the present state of the sugar culture and market, is not of the slightest consequence to the consumer, much as is made of it by some of the Western members.

But, as the bill stands, it is the expectation that it will give us near fifteen millions per an num over the present tariff, beside being of very great service to the industry of the country. As to what is lost by sacrificing the tea and coffee duties, of which the Treasury stands so much in need, it is thought the mischief can be repaired at the next session by attaching an amendment imposing whatever duties our necessities shall justify upon any loan bill those necessities shall render necessary at that time. If the state of the country shall require nothing of the sort, the present bill will then, as now, stand divested of every serious objection which has been raised against it.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER. From Our Special Correspondent

CHARLESTON, Feb. 24, 1861. It has been a sad day in Charleston. The Churches and the streets have been almost deserted, and we are anticipating a collision speedily. Major Anderson himself appears to be expecting reënforcements, and the presumption is that they have been sent to him in conseque of telegraphic dispatches to Washington in

regard to an immediate attack on Fort Sumter. However, I have no faith in such reënforcements: I think that all will be done openly; I believe that before proceeding to hostilities, Major Anderson will give official notice to the Governor that he will protect the troops destined for the fort, so that the Carolinians may know that in firing on the stars and stripes, they will do it at the risk of a reply from Fort Sumfer. To judge from general indications this week is probably destined to see important

The entire militia has been summoned to repair to the fortifications by Tuesday at the latest, Moreover the report that Jefferson Davis will arrive about that time is confirmed. Two terrible Dahlgren guns are expected here to-morrow morning from Petersburg, but I think that there will hardly be any hostile movement smices reliaforcements should make an attempt to but the financial ability of those who are ex-

enter the barbor. In that case there will be a collision, which will no doubt bring on the attack against Fort Sumter.

Maj. Anderson, in view of the formidable preparations for the siege of the fort, must naturally feel very anxious to be reënforced. It is said that he has remarked that in case of bombardment he will allow a few days to pass without replying to the fire, in order to exhaust the powder of the enemy, and under the belief that they cannot greatly damage him. Such is his conviction of the impregnability of his position; his force, however, is very insufficient, in view of the colossal preparations of the Caroknians. It is believed that the Carolinians will confine themselves to a bombardment of the fort, and that they will avoid an assault, which cannot be made without a bloody sacrifice.

The greatest tranquillity prevails here, and though prepared for the worst, there is no indication of excitement or suffering. The health of the city is excellent.

JEFF, DAVIS'S VISIT TO CHARLESTON. MOVEMENTS AND FEARS OF THE REBELS. From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 25, 1861. Before this gets into print President Davis will have come, and, may be, gone too. He is expected by every train. He will be well received, notwithstanding the dissatisfaction which prevails at the policy to which he stands committed. His visit has been made necessary in consequence of the increasing turbulance and insubordination of the Rebels in arms, who, for the last ten days have threatened to open on Fort Sumter, in spite of Jeff. Davis, Frank Pickens, or anybody else, Gov. P. has become pearly powerless longer to restrain them, and President Davis has consequently been sent for. The dissatisfaction arising from the adoption of the tariff and the slave-trade restrictions is not the least threatening feature of the case, and probably had not a little to do in bringing Davis ere. It will require all his fact to quiet these troubles. I make this assertion, notwithstanding the denial by The Courier of the existence of dissatisfaction. I despair of pleasing my very long friend with a very short coat.

There is another hitch about the famous Floating Battery. It was to have been launched several days ago. I learn that it has been done within the past hour. The contract called for its completion three weeks since. It will take several days to do it now. These delays are extraordinary, and, taken in connection with the opportunities thus afforded for an examination into the structure, have given rise to grave doubts concerning its practicability for the work for which it is intended. So strong have these apprehensions become, and so great is the aversion among officers and men to serve in it, that in order to test it the Battery will be taken down the Bay, and anchored a short distance from Castle Pinckney, for the purpose of having her heavy columbiads play on its side. If it stands that test, it will be taken for granted that Fort Sumfer will be powerless against it, and the thing will be put to the work originally intended. I adhere to the belief that Major Anderson stands in no great danger from the

A large number of scaling ladders have been made for the use of the rebels, in completing which there has for the last week been much activity. I predict that of the first five hund red who undertake to scale the walls of Sumter by such means, few indeed will get a sight of the interior. At such a moment the grenades, of which I have frequently spoken, will prove their claim to the reputation of being the most destructive instrument of warfare extant.

The rebels are now persuaded that it is the policy of the Federal Government to reënforce Fort Sumter when she shall have been attacked, and that the expedition will be planned on a scale that will not admit of failure. The soberness with which they discuss this subject is universal and noticeable. The Mercury bestows attention upon it; and, as sh drift of thought, I quote the following from that paper of this date:

" If his [Lincoln's] declarations are to be relied on, If his [Lincoln s] declarations are to be relied on, he will attempt to retake the forts now in the possession of the Confederate States and reinforce those now in the possession of the United States. That will be war—war in our bays and harbors. He will probably be willing to confine it to such localities. We have no idea that he will dare a campaign with an army to conquer the South, but we can make the war he will have begun as wide as the ocean itself. It is said that New-England made more money than she lost in the New-England made more money than she lost in the war of 1812 by privateers on the British commerce. We of the Confederate States cannot be the greatest loser at such a game. But whatever may be our instrumentalities of defense or aggression, the Provisional Government was established to put them in full operation against our enemics of the North. It is a war government. It may be compelled to raise an unusual arroy. It may be compelled to lay unusual taxes—to call for unusual loans. Let the people of the Confederate States view with forbearance its imperfections or irregolarities, and be prepared to support it in all its difficulties. Within one mouth we will know what triegorarities, and be prepared to support in an irre-difficulties. Within one mouth we will know what our necessities require. The Provisional Government may be useless; and a Permanent Government, look-ing to all those guaranties which a free government require, may supersede its temporary existence."

The recruiting business is carried on briskly, several hundred men having arrived here from different parts of the State within the last few

I ought to have mentioned before that the leader of the fire-eaters, Mr. R. Barnwell Rhett, was a candidate strongly backed by the lobby at Montgomery, for a post in President Davis's

The selection of Mr. Memminger, a gentleman of moderate views in his stead, is all the more significant. The friends of Mr. Rhett feel what they regard as "the savage slight" by Davis. and will not soon forget it. It is said that an attempt will be made to patch up matters by offering Mr. Rhett a foreign mission. Mr. Yanev. another ultra, is likewise to be got rid of in the same way.

The rebel State Government is making loud calls upon all who have money to come up to the captain's office, and take the \$675,000 loan authorized by the Legislature for the military defense of the State. The official call states that "the loan presents an appeal to the patriotism of the people which must secure its being promptly taken up." "It is needless," continues the appeal, "to enlarge on the momentous consequences dependent on the prompt completion of the loan."

Notwithstanding this appeal " to the patriotism of the people" has been sounding in their care for many days, it has thus far produced but little effect, as but a small part of the loan bas been taken. Although the amount in Wall street would be but a flee bite, here it is regarded as a very large load to take up. There will be many of them, and if not only the " patriotism"

pected to carry them breaks down so early, Secession will be a beggar before it can walk.

LAUNCH OF THE FLOATING BATTERY-PREPARATIONS-DIRECT TRADE. From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 25, 1861. The Floating Battery was successfully launched this morning; some days, however, will still be required to complete it and to mount guns, so that it can be employed in military operations. It will probably require a crew of about one hundred men. The volunteers who have been on furlough for

some time past have received orders to return immediately to the camp, and immense preparations are going on for Wednesday next; the entire disposable force will on that day be concentrated in the fortifications.

It is possible that all this is intended merely fer a military review on the arrival of Jeff. Davis; at any rate, it is settled that all the cavalry will parade as his escort. But, however that may be, it will be a great military demonstration, whether it be merely a compliment in honor of the President, or the commencement of

It is generally supposed that the Daniel Webster is coasting off the shore of South Carolina, and will, at the least signal of hostilities on the part of the Carobnians, make an attempt to land ber reënforcements; and as the Carolinians, on their part, are, perhaps, delaying their attack until an attempt by a hostile fleet to force an entrance into the harbor, it may be that this mutual attitude of expectation will be a new source of delay in actual hostilities.

Every day that is gained strengthens the position of the Carolinians, and renders their armaments more effective. A considerable number of guns is expected, in addition to the two Dahlgren guns. As to the Columb ads, there are two sizes in use in the camp-the 8-inch and the 10-inch. The weight of the 8-inch Columbinds is about 41 tuns, and the charge 10 pounds of powder; they carry a solid shot that weighs 54 pounds, and a shell of 48 pounds. The weight of the 10-inch guns is 71 tuns, the charge of powder 16 pounds; they carry a shot of 120 pounds, and a shell of 100 pounds.

Recruiting for the Carolinian army is going on in all parts of the Confederation with the greatest activity. A number of recruits have just been brought in from Greenville, S. C., and a regiment of Georgian laborers, from Atlanta, bas been of great utility in the camp. In Georgia they offer from \$12 to \$13 per month for soldiers, and \$16 for sailors, exclusive of provisions, lodging, and clothing; South Carolina offers but \$11 per month, still she finds no difficulty in securing a large enlistment.

All the horses in the horse market at Charleston to-day have been bought on account of the Confederate Government of Montgomery. These horses are intended for the coast service.

A White House has been hired at Montgomery for the use of the President, at \$5,000 a year. It belongs to Colonel Harris, and its situation is very fine.

The Cotton market, for a wonder, has been lively to-day. The low prices which have been ruling for the last week brought out a large number of buyers, and the sales exceeded 3,000 bales. About 1,000 bales are arriving from the interior every day.

Great hopes are placed on direct communication with England, and Mr. Berry, one of the steamship builders of Giasgow, who is here on the look-out for a job, offers to furnish half the capital for three steamers to cost £47,000 each, if Charleston will make up the other half, or about \$350,000, which may or may not be done.

FROM MARYLAND.

SOME MORE FACTS HEREABOUTS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27, 1861.

It is currently rumored that Judge Mason, Collector of this Port, has announced his intention to resign his office on the 5th of March There is an idea affoat among the Secession-

ists, that they must not recognize in any way the President elect of the United States, and that their refusal to do so will release them from all obligation to obey! Of such stuff is Secession philosophy made up.

One of the officers of the Customs at this port would not be surprised that Jeff. Davis, President of the one-horse Confederacy, was made the Cellector of Baltimore! The Secessionists are hugging this notion to their breasts, with a good deal of unction, absurd as it is.

The Sun of this morning opens the windowblind, and lets in a flood of light upon Marshal Kane's pretended revelation of dauger to the President elect, had he adhered to his programme of passing through Baltimore. It exposes the Marshal to a tempest of ridicule.

The efforts of Marshal Kane to throw obloquy upon the Republicans of Baltimore, for exercising their undoubted right to extend a welcome to the President elect, have receiled upon his own head. There was no design to have a procession, nor was Marshal Kane called on by any Republican for protection. The whole action of the Republicans in this matter was to be subordinate to the pleasure of the President elect, and the Mayor was to receive him, and see him safely through

The uproar among the bystanders, on the arrival of the Presidential train, was more that of a disappointed crowd, than an angry one, designing to do mischief. Had Marshal Kane kept his police on the spot, there would have been no interruption to the disembarkation of Mrs. Lincoln whatever, nor would there have been any pressure at the Washington depot, had he provided a sufficient police force.

Marshal Kane and his organs prate about the unpopularity of the Republican Committees. There was no other unpopularity about them, than that they were Republicans. They were left to the fury of an excited crowd of political enemies, and yet not a hand was raised against Captain John Robinson of the 5th U. S. In-

fautry has been assigned to the command of Fort McHenry. They lost a man and a horse, the other day, in drilling on the water bank, with heir flying field pieces, by driving too near the edge of the parapet, and falling into the river. Gov. Hicks is reported to be dissatisfied with

the Republican party, and threatens to deliver the State over to the Secessionists. If he tries that game, he will come out minus. Why he is discontented is not known, but it may be easily

The rejection of the Franklin compromise, by the One-Horse Congress, as it is facetiously

called. disturbs the nerves of the traders in principles, not a little.

The story of the President elect's leaving the hotel in Harrisburg in a cloak and cap is spoiled by a gentleman of this city, who saw him leave in a carriage for Gov. Curtin's, dressed as usual. Nor did he leave Harrisburg until 8 p. m., according to the same authority.

It is now believed by all who exercise their reflective powers at all hereabouts, that Mr. Lincoln's leaving for Washington in the way he did, had nothing whatever to do with apprehensions of danger on the route or in Baltimore. Mrs. Lincoln is said to have enjoyed the thing not a little on her arrival at the house of her gallant host, Col. John S. Gittings.

It is whispered that the events of the next ten days will fully explain the reason of what The Sun calls the President elect's begirs. I rather suspect people will get their eyes open about that

There is a good deal of excitement in town to-day at the rumer of Winter Davis's going into the Cabinet. As such an event would act as an extinguisher upon Republicanism in this city and State, the Republicans are naturally fidgety, but I take it there is nothing in the rumor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHO WANTS AMENDMENTS TO THE CON-STITUTION ?

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In these Secession times, when so many good Republicans and honest Democrats show such unmistakable evidence of weakness in the dorsal region, it may be well enough to inquire who wants amendments to our Constitution, or compromises, and what there is

I. Who wants amendments? Not the Free States; or nine-tenths of the people in them are satisfied with our present Constitution. It is not the Secessionists, who control the Southern movement; for they have entered no complaint against that instrument. Then it must be that class of men in the South who are Union

I myself am a Southron by birth and education, and still linked to the South by the nearest ties of kindred and affection, and can therefore cheerfully yield my meed of praise to the patriotism, true devotion to the Union, and magnanimity of soul that inspires that small though gallant band. And yet I would frankly say to those: My brethren, if you cannot stand by us in defense of the glorious principles for which our fathers fought and died, under the Constitution as it is, you must shoulder your muskets, and join the rebel host that now assail us.

The question of Slavery in the Territories has been ettled by the popular vote of the sovereign people; and now. Republicans, who were elected upon their professed devotion to free speech, free labor, and free Territory, propose to reverse the verdict of the people, and forge fetters for millions of unborn slaves, at the bidding of a few men in the South. And this they propose to do without sacrificing principle. If they can do all this without sacrificing the principle that the resjority shall rule, without sacrificing the principle of Freedom national and Slavery sectional, and every principle of justice, then it can be said in truth that the are contest involved no principle, and we the people have been duped again.

I would respectfully ask our Congressmen to paus and consider before they yield up every principle that the American people hold dear, for a policy so doubtful is the one offered to them.

Tell me not of popular sovereignty, when the voice of the people is stifled in our legislative halls. Tell me not of liberty, when cowards and tyrante rule,

If the Constitution is Pro-Slavery, the South ought be satisfied with it; and if it is not, we will never nake it so. If, when Stavery controlled every State but one our fathers refused to recognize it as a national institution, we will not violate their memory, outrage our own honest convictions, and set at defiance th moral sentin ent of the world for so base a thing.

According to Senator Seward, there lie is the boson of our Territories twenty-four embryo States, in which the South, aided by the Administration, for twelve long years has been able to plant only one solitary slave for each embryo State.

Now, it is a fe to say that, in the common course events, forty-eight years will be sufficient for the development and admission of those twenty-four embryo States into the Union; and with the past yeal and ac tivity of the South, aided by the Administration, each new State would contain four slaves.

To prevent this, we are called upon to chain Freeneed may flourish; to trample on justice that injustice may thrive; and to crush humanity that tyrants may ule. And this we are told is a compromise that sur enders no principle-such a compromise as the wolf would make with the lamb.

If God can abdicate the realms of light and glory in favor of Satan, and permit the Devil, with all the fiends of bell, to reign in the courts of heaven, while God and the holy angels seethe in the gulf of sin below, without surrendering any of the attributes of His own eternal power and goodness, then may Christian men entertain the propositions of peace tendered to us by a portion of the South without a sacrifice of principle.

Better, for better, would it be for us to smerre from the thick gloom of a seven years war, with confused noise, and garments rolled in blood, and still be free, than to wake up from a seven years' reform, to find ourselves chained Promethus-like to the pillars of State for the engles of Slavery continually to prey upon our itels. For then would the towering genius, who now sits on the Lenguism Rock of Liberty, like Sapubo plunge kencuth the troubled waters and be seen no nore. Then would bearse winds howl a mournful direct above the grave of Liberty. Nero would reign. and the walls of our capital would be lighted by the flames of burning Christians.

lames of burning Christians.

"By the hope within as springing,
Herald of to-morrow's string;
By that sun whose light is bringing
Charms of freedom, death or life—
Oh! remember, life can be
No charm for him who lives not free.
Histonwills, littuess.
T. J. R.

THE FUTURE OF SECESSION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: SLAVERY WILL BE BUT A SPECK IN THE onizon! So pronounced the wise and sagacious Ellaorth in the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution. To the Connecticut Senator and to his illustrious compeers in that Convention the moral attributes and relations of a mere "speck" were, when politically considered, nothing more than an insignifiant abstraction; and to insist upon a mere abstraction to the exclusion, for the time being of a State, or more than one, from the Union about to be formed, would have been characterized in their minds as the dictate only of a superficial and unpractical casuistry. The sagacity of our more enlightened age exhibits

but a doubtful advance upon the now obvious and enormous fallacy of our fathers. In the brief space of four years-although for totally different purposes, and by utterly opposite political parties—the same old fallacy has twice been proclaimed as a practical maxim: once by the Northern apologists for Border-rufflanism under the form "SLAVERY CAN NEVER GO INTO KAN sas," and now by good Republican editors and leaders under the form "SLAVERY CAN NEVER GO INTO NEW-MEXICO. In the face of such a concurrence from opposite direc-

tions of these prophetic maxims-in this fraternizing of the once-contemned Border-Ruffian logic with the newly-proposed Republican logic-how paerile must it appear to the far-seeing and the sagaciously-disposed to found any conjectures respecting the future of any State or people, simply upon the moral nature of their public procedures. The "abstractions" of our fathers yet remain, in spite of our own better experience and light,

abstractions to us their descendents; and yet, even at this moment, are they displaying themselves as a sort of abstractions to which the course of empires must bend, and through the force of which the great and powerful United States is already partially disrupted.

Why and how have seven States been led to take apon themselves the forms of a separate Confederacy, while prominent political partizans of yet other States have stood threatening a still further secession? For what, if not for this one purpose, that the dominion of Slavery may be extended over the Territories, and that the "chattel" of Slave law may nationally supplant the person" of our Constitution? South Carolina, and the other Cotton States, by the language of their doings, shont out this one deliberate determination: "Even as we now, by our local laws, hold and treat slaves on the same tenure, as to personal rights, with our cattle; even as we now, under authority of local law, do separate families or herds indifferently; do deal with mothers and fathers like our kine, and with their children like our calves; even so we claim, as a right purchased by our blood and treasure, to hold and treat the same classes in the Territories, and wherever the national law is supreme."

Does any one imagine that the enormity of such a purpose cannot but have an influence to deter and paralyze the actors in it ? Quite the reverse, let him est assured. Even in Northern presses and politicians the act finds ready coadjutors. From his lofty sent President Buchanan issues his official Message-at once declaring the fact that in the States where Slavery prevails an insurrectionary condition is manifest, and recommending a change in the Constitution that must carry the same terrific social condition into the Territories. See, also, how the approved and veteran politicians, both of Slave States and of Free, bend every energy to the same dreadful purpose-proud to accept from their cotemporaries the meed of patriotic zeal and

But, nevertheless, it is yet to appear in history, that the body politic which makes abstractions of moral forces, is endeavoring to sail against the winds and currents of destiny. The moral gravitations tend to their centers, yet more surely than the natural. Public measures for atrocious purposes lead down to abysses of unfathemable calamity. To define the time, the modes, and the extent of that calamity, is neither necessary, allowable nor possible. But it is a safe preliction that those States of our day, whose purpose in all their violence and Secresion, has been to brutalize humanity will deeply scar their coming history with such self-inflicted retributions as shall stand the exemplars and mementoes to all men of the supremacy of moral truths. Whether by precipitating on themselves war, or by drying up production, or by lashing the enslaved classes into the employment of the fire-stick, or by rousing into combined action the passions of the nultitudes of ignorant and poor whites, the catastrophe itself is as certain as the now obvious operation of that disregarded " speck" which has already set off seven States from this Union.

It were a relief to this dark picture if we could suppose that the laws of outraged morality would limit their retributive inflictions to the domestic and social nterests of offending States, simply as bodies politic. But we men of the North, as well as of the South, who do assist to chattelize the Constitution-we who talk of Southern right:"-so the phrase goes-as if men could, by blood and treasure, acquire a right to make were things out of those whom the Constitution now enominates persons-we to whom it is nothing in comparison with "Union," that millions may by our action lose their inherent ordinary human rights-what is to be bur own condition when the day of extreme necessity comes ! What species of abstraction is it that will fasten upon the very being of us that now stand with statesmen and representatives who coolly oncoct constitutional articles for the anguish of unborn generations, never dreaming of anguish to themselves, nor surmising, in the remotest degree, that they are pitiably rushing upon the sharp points of moral retribu-

TEXAS FOR THE UNION.

Extracts of a letter from San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 10, 1861.
"I have taken the liberty of sending you some newsapers, to show that there are some in Texas for the nion: their name, we hope, is legion. We are cerainly most sadly misrepresented. Yet, I fear that our election on the two-third rule may possibly not tell the tale as it should be told.

" THE TRIBUSE, and other papers are denied to us. We cannot trust the Postmaster, therefore please send to THE N. Y. TRIBUNE the papers I send to you, after perusal. Houston is doing all he can. It required a Jackson, instead of a Buchanan, when the rebellion breke out. They knew their man, and that he was an

FROM SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.

lowing resolutions, which were unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Republican County Committee held in this village yesterday, to THE TRIBUSE for

Whereas, The Republican County Committee, from the seve-I towns of the County of Sullivan, now in Convention assemed, doesn it proper to give expression to their views in reference to public issues upon which the County is divided; there

metricational majority of the people was heard emphatically manding a change of rulers, and of public policy; that, in cav-ing out this expression of the people, no rights are invaded, a note threatened; all pretenses to the contrary are simply steats conjured up to pallate the reprehensible conduct of stors to the Government. o, Resolved. That is the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, a clear

relates conjutes up to pariate the reprehensible conduct of Retolerd. That we resulting our adherence to the Chicago Platerm without a proviso, knowing that the effect of its afforcement will redound to the permanent good of our country; and last, if obstacles be interposed to the execution of the laws, upon the heads of the evil-deces be the responsibility.

Resolved. That we have unbounded considence in the ability, onesty, and patriotism of the President and Vice-President test, and shortly to be inaugurated, knowing they are for the intention, the Constitution, and the colorectment of the laws; and at in consummatic, this purpose, they will receive the support (all good cirirens.

ed, That in the recent attempted assassination of the violent appression of Freedrin of Thought and of Speech gainst this spirit and its demands, we will ever wag an ar-ing warfare. And further, that we demand the adoption ranical measures whereby the predicts of the Nation of may be disinfected from cowardly assessms as less the

hotting traitors.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in The Sulliedn lower, Repolitions and Turk N. Y. TRIBUNE.

Montrockie, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1861.

THE TREASON OF TWIGGS. GRIEVANCES OF GEN. TWIGGS.

The San Antonio Herald of the 16th inst., has the

following:

" In the course of an interview, yesterday, with the The course of an interview, yesterday, with the veteran commander of the Military Department of Texas, as learned that he had been relieved of his command by the War Department, and that Col. Carlos A. Waite, now at Camp Verde, would be his successor. It was not without emotion that we heard that distinguished General, grown gray in the service of his property was the beauty of the service of his control of the service of untry, announce that his military career was closed, being his determination to retire to private life, it being his determination to retire to shall violate making New-Orleans is residence. We shall violate making New-Orleans is residence. We shall violate no courtesy, in times like the present if we state that no courtesy, in times like the present of spleen on the part of the cause of this petty piece of spleen on the part of the magnanimous Administration lies in the inet that the magnanimous Administration lies in the inet that our noble General had expressed his sentiments to the our notice General had expressed his sentiments to the War Department about a certain chivalrous General of the North who a short time since threatened to put himself at the head of 200,000 men and come down and 'clean out' the entire South, not leaving so much as a respectable 'grease-spot.' Gen. Twiggs also, as we know, gave the Department distinctly to understand that he would not wage a war upon American citizens.

The same paper of a later date says:

that he would not wage a war upon American chizens. The same paper of a later date says:

"Learning yesterday evening that Col. Ben. Mc-Culloch was approaching this city at the head of a large force of volunteers, with a view of taking possession of the United States Government property, we repaired to the camp on the Salsdo, and found the gallant old Ranger, Col. Ben. McCulloch, with his command, a portion of which had arrived, while others were constantly pouring in.

"It was really interesting to look upon the busy throng; some were engaged in feeding their horses or mules, some in cooking, some in discharging and cleaning their pieces, and others talking over the chances of war, while all appeared to be auxious to consummate the grand objects of their mission to our city. We found the Colonel by himself, engaged apparently in cogitating upon the most feasible plan of operation.

"We learn that the command consisted of some 600 men, the real bone and sinew of the centry; among those of our acquaintances, we were pleased to meet with such men as the Hon. Thomas H. Duggan, State Senstor from the Guadalupe District, the Hon. Wm.

H. Stewart, member of the Legislature from Gonzales, John Ireland and W. E. Goodrich, esqs. of Seguin, also Judge Douglass, Chief Justice of Guadalops County, and Dr. Smith of Lockhart. "When such a class of men engage in an enterprise

"When such a class of men engage in an enterprise of any character, we may rest assured that their object is a legal one, and that their action, though decided, will be characterized by prudence and wisdom. Col. McCulloch is acting under the authority of the State, as represented by the Committee of Public Safety, appointed by the State Convention. These gontlemen are the Hon. Thomas J. Devine, the Hon. Samuel A. Maverick of San Antonio, and Dr. Luckett of Corpus Christi.

"We understood from the Colonel Commanding, that it was the intention to enter the city to-day, at

that it was the intention to enter the city to-day, at about 10 or 12 o'clock, a. m., and carry out the objects

of his visit.

"P. S.—8 o'clock Saturday Morning.—Our usually quiet city is full of soldiers. All the important streets are guarded, and the main plaza looks like a

"Col. Ben McCulloch, with his command, came "Col. Ben McCulloch, with his command, came into town this morning at 4 o'clock, to take charge of the Government property. He was joined by the various city companies, and by our citizens generally. The Alamo property has been given up by the gallant Capt. Reynolds, as true a patriot as Texas can beast, who has resigned his commission under the recent United States Government, determined to adhere to the cause of the South. The Lone Star flag now floats as flagrower the renowned Alamo. Negotiations are of yore over the renowned Alamo. Negotiations are new going on for the other property in this city, which, if not given up within a few hours, will be

taken.
"Hurrah for the independent Texas! Hurrah for
the noble band of K. G. C.'s, who, in the hour of
need, proved themselves so prompt in striking for the
rights of the South! Hurrah for Texas and the great
Southern Confederacy!"

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TREASOR

The New-Orleans Picayune of Sunday last made the first announcement of the treason of Gen. Twiggs, in the following dispatch:

the following dispatch:

"Galveston, Feb. 22.—The Executive Committee, now in session at Galveston, have received the very gratifying intelligence from Thomas J. Devine, S. A. Maverick, and P. N. Luckett, Commissioners from the Committee of Public Safety, to treat with Gen. Twigga at San Antonio, adviring of their successful efforts in behalf of Texas in obtaining a surrender of the public property in this military department, and from the United States army. This result was accomplished by the superior diplomatic skill of the Commissioners, and the admirable military conduct of Benjamin McCulloch, and is eminently successful. The United States army is allowed to march to the coast by the articles of agreement, and to take with them their side arms, neulties for transportation and subsistence, as well as two batteries of flying artillery of four guns each. The transportation means are to be surrendered, and left upon arrival at the coast by this treaty, without one drop of blood shed, and without sullying in the least the honor of the United States army. Texas comes into possession of over \$1,300,000 worth of public property, principally consisting of munitions of war."

DETAILS OF THE FINAL VOTE IN THE PEACE CONFERENCE. Special Dispatch to The Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1861.

The following are the propositions adopted, and a errect list of each vote given in the Peace Conference day on the plan adopted as a basis for final settlement. The vote in each case was cast by States. The first section was that offered by Mr. Franklin of Pennsylvania, and the second section that offered by Mr. Summers of Virginia:

Mr. Summers of Virginia:

ARTICLE 13.

SECTION 1. In all the present territory of the United. States, north of the parallel of thirty-aix degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited. In all the present territory south of that line, the status of persons held to involuntary service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed; nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the Territorial Legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of this Union to said territory, nor to impain the rights ariging from said relation; but the of the States of this Union to said territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation; but the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal Courts, according to the course of the common law. When any Territory north or south of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with er without involuntary servitude, as the Constitution of such Statemay provide.

may provide.

VLAS-Delaware, Illinois, Kentincky, Maryland, New-Jersey, hio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Tennessee—9. NAYS—Connecticut, Inwa. Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina New Hampshire, Vermont, and Virginia—8. DIVIDED—New York and Kansac—2.

DIADED-New York and Kunsas-2.

NOT VOTING—Indiana.
SECTION 2. No territory shall be acquired by the United States, except by discovery and for naval and commercial stations, depots, and transit routes, without the concurrence of a majority of all the Senators from States which allow involuntary servitude, and a majority of all the Senators from States which allow involuntary servitude, and a majority of all the Senators from States which prohibit that relation; nor shall territory be acquired by treaty, unless the votes of a majority of the Senators from each class of States he einbefore mentioned be from each class of States he embelore mentioned be east as a part of the two-thirds majority necessary to he ratification of such treaty. YEAS—Delaware, Indiana. Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Sew-Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and figuids—II.

New-Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and frigida—11.

NAYS—Connecticut. Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New-Hampshire, and Vermont—8.

DIVIDED—New-York and Kanssa—2.

SECTION 3. Neither the Constitution, nor any amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress.

State, the relation established or recognized by laws thereof touching persons held to labor or invo aws thereof touching persons held to labor or involun-tary service therein, nor to interfere with or abelia-involuntary service in the District of Columbia with-out the consent of Maryland, and without the con-sent of the owners, or making the owners who do not sent of the owners, or making the owners who do not consent just compensation; nor the power to interfere with or prohibit Representatives and others from bringitg with them to the District of Columbia, retaining and taking away, persons so held to labor or service; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States to any in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof where it is established or recognized by law or usage; and the right during or recognized by sea or river, of touching at ports, shores, and landings, and of landing in case of distress, shall exist; but not the right of transit in or through any State or Territory, or of sale or traffic, against the laws thereof. Nor shall Congress have power to an-thorize any higher rate of taxation on persons held to

The bringing into the District of Columbia of persons held to labor or service for sale, or placing them in depots to be afterward transferred to other places for an nepote to be afterward transferred to other places for sale as merchandise, is probibited. YEAS—Delaware, Illinois, Keuncky, Maryland, Misson's, New-Jersey, North Carolina, Okio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Teinnessee, and Virginia—12. NAYS—Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland

Temposee, and Virginia—12.

NAYS—Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, New-Hamps-tire, and Vermout—1.

DIVIDED—New-York and hansas—2.

SECTION 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by approprints legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from emforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

YEAS—Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana Kentucky, Maysouth, New-Jorey, North Carcina Ohio, Fermologian, Massouth, New-Jorey, North Carcina, Ohio, Fermologian, Ricode island, Temessee, Vermont, and Virginia—15.

DIVIDED—New York and Kansas—2.

SECTION 5. The foreigo elawe-trade is hereby forever problibited; and it shall be the duty of Congress to pass haws to prevent the important on of shaves, coolies, or persons held to service or habor, into the United States and the Territories from places beyond the limits thereof.

nits thereof.

J. AS.—Connecticut, Delaware, Illinoia, Indiana, Kentucky,
ryland, Miscourt, New-Jorsey, New-York, New-Hampshite,
reunsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, and

NAYS-Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carollina, and Virgitis—5.
Section 6. The first, third, and fifth sections, together with this section of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not

second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States. YEAS—Delaware, Illinois Kentucky, Maryland, Missourt, New-Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Ten-nessee—Ill nessee-11.

NAYS-Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetta
North Carolina, New-Hampshire, Vermout, and Virginia-9.

DIVIDED-New-York.

SECTION 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitive from labor in all cases where the marshal or other officer whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive from the contract of the contract o

tive was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by like violence after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by like violence or intimidation, and the owner thereby deprived of the same; and the acceptance of such payment shall preclude the owner from further claim to such fugitive. Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of clizens in the several States.

YEAS—Deleware, Illiests, Indiana, Kentecky, Morphale